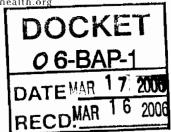


CALIFORNIA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

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March 17, 2006



Ms. Susan Brown, Project Manager California Energy Commission 1516 Ninth Street – MS 41 Sacramento, CA 95814-5512

Re: Comment regarding Recommendations for A Bioenergy Action Plan for California; "Docket 06-BAP-1"

Dear Ms. Brown:

California Forestry Association appreciated the March 9, 2006 workshop and opportunity to provide written comment regarding California Energy Commission's (CEC) recommended policy actions for "A Bioenergy Action Plan for California" dated March 2006 (CEC-600-2006-004-D).

First, we applaud the effort of Navigant Consulting. The draft report and the presentation March 9 were first rate. We offer a few general comments on the document followed by some specific suggestions as to "tasks" that will need to be undertaken to make some of the specific recommended "actions" realities.

General Comments:

The draft Report is not a "Plan". The draft Report needs an introductory paragraph to explain that what it is and is not. The draft Report is a compilation of well-thought-out recommended policy statements. There is little or no substance of a "Plan" of how to achieve the recommended policies.

The Report should specify that a follow-up detailed document providing specific tasks to implement each recommended policy statement would be forthcoming. It would have been impossible for Navigant Consulting to accomplish a draft "implementation plan" in the six weeks or so that they had to complete the draft Report.

Since there are no proposed "tasks" to achieve the policy recommendations in the draft Report, we will not go into great detail regarding the lack of implementation specificity for each of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 recommended actions. We will assume that CEC will produce an "Implementation Plan" once the recommended policy statements are finalized. We, of course, request that CEC provide the public the opportunity to review and comment on any proposed "implementation plan".

The draft Report should be renamed "Recommendations for A Bioenergy Policy for California".

Specific Comments to Tier 1 Recommendations (pp. 36-40):

- #1(a) Obviously in order to achieve 2 billion gallons of biofuel will require a laundry list of complex, difficult tasks. It's not clear whether or not this will be an attainable policy statement until detailed benefit/cost analyses are completed.

 #1(b) Quadrupling the existing operating biomass capacity will require a complicated total change in U.S. Forest Service management policy on the national forests in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This "task" is outlined in great detail below.

 #1(c) "Creating a favorable regulatory environment" is hardly even a vague policy statement. Clearly to be an implementable action, this statement needs more quantitative identity. A meaningful policy statement might be "reduce the 2005 cost of obtaining all necessary permits for any bioenergy development by 50 percent". Then an implementation set of tasks of how to achieve that would follow.
- #1(d) CPUC needs to "assure" that utility contract rate renewals are at a price that will sustain the existing biomass infrastructure.
- #1(e)(1) CEC should be cautious in expending scarce monetary resources on research, demonstration projects, and pilot projects of production technologies that are "bench test" at best today. The Federal Government is pouring millions annually into this policy statement. This recommendation should be eliminated and the focus should be on recommendation "2(b)".
- #1(h)(1) The portion of this recommendation regarding "gain better access" is unclear. If it is to be taken literally, the suitable forestlands on the national forests and the private industrial lands are already roaded. Significant reconstruction on some of the national forest road network will be needed to safely accommodate chip van traffic.
- #1(h)(2) More research is unnecessary. We already know the highest value uses for forest fuel and harvest residues. As new technology is commercially developed, simple benefit/cost analyses can be done at that time. The State's scarce monetary resources need to go toward collection, processing, and transportation of forest biomass to a power plant.
- #3 An in-depth micro-level benefit/cost analysis needs to be done before funding mechanisms are offered as policy statements.

Specific Comments to Tier 2 Recommendations (pp. 40-42):

#1(a) and (b) – A comprehensive "State" RD&D policy needs careful thought. The Federal Government, which is the appropriate place, is already pouring millions annually into this endeavor. The State could easily spend millions of dollars of scarce resources on RD&D rather than investing that same money in "tried and true" infrastructure like biomass power plants to produce electricity.

A Specific Task to Implement Tier 1 #1(b)

In order to quadruple the existing installed and operating capacity of biomass infrastructure, the U.S. Forest Service, California Region, would need to completely overhaul their current management direction for the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Currently, the Forest Service acknowledges there are 8 million acres at risk to catastrophic wildfire on the national forests in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Their management direction (January 2004, "Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment") is to only treat 0.3 percent of the standing volume annually, which is 1/5 of the net growth and will lead to the forests continuing to become **denser** than they are now (Record of Decision, p. 3). The Forest Service management strategy for the Sierra Nevada Mountains is simply to place and maintain strategically located fuel breaks on the landscape to try to reduce the rate of spread of catastrophic wildfire, not reduce or eliminate the number or frequency of wildfires.

The Forest Service in California is currently performing fuels reduction on about 100,000 acres/year of which an ever-increasing amount is fuel break maintenance, hence, a constantly declining number of initial treatment acres. Over the next 20 years, the Forest Service will treat less than 2 million of the 8 million acres of forestlands at risk to catastrophic wildfire. Further, much of the current accomplishment is mechanical treatment leaving the biomass scattered on-site or piled and burned on-site. Only a small fraction of the biomass is chipped and hauled to a biomass power plant, in large part due to long haul distances and associated cost.

An aggressive approach to return health to the Sierra Nevada national forests in California over the next 20 years could produce annually at least 5-10 million bone dry tons or more of additional forest biomass to fuel power plants.

To achieve this dramatic Forest Service policy change, Governor Schwarzenegger would have to make another trip to Washington, D.C. The Governor would have to meet with President Bush and Agriculture Secretary Mike Johanns in order to achieve this dramatic policy change.

The specific task associated with Tier 1 #1(b) is offered to start the process of developing detail necessary for each policy action item. When this level of detail is accomplished and incorporated, then CEC will truly have A Bioenergy Action "Plan" that would have a chance to be implementable.

Please feel free to call on the California Forestry Association to assist in developing the tasks needed to make the proposed Bioenergy Action Plan a reality.

Sincerely,

David A. Bischel

President

Enclosure: Biomass Power Plants in existence since 1990

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